Mines Play Out, but the Soil of Kansas and Missouri Never Withholds Its Bounty.

MEN WHO W S CIDE GODDARD'S

TAKEN TO THE HOTEL LYNCH.

THIS IN SPITE OF PROTESTS OF ATTORNEYS.

Taking of Testimony Will Begin Tomorrow-Mr. Lowe Has Read Up on the Law and In Expected to Do a Bit Better.

The twelve jurors who will try Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard for the murder of Frederick J. Jackson, were selected vesterday at noon. They are:

G. R. Allen, Independence.
August Dehmer, 2613 Grand.
Henry Ebbs, 2469 Grove.
Jacob Hinkle, 1904 East Eleventh,
D. D. Faulconer, Little Blue.
Albert Kennedy, 425 Woodland.
Thomas Lawson, Lee's Summit.
H R Stbley Raytown. Thomas Lawson, Lee's Summit.
H. B. Sibley, Raytown.
Richard T. Ary, Martin City.
J. H. Hart, Independence.
William T. Posey, 43 West Fifth.
J. J. Reynolds, Raytown.

The lawyers for Dr. Goddard protested to Judge Longan when the jury was selected and sworn vesterday against allowing the twelve men to stay at the hotel of Hugh Lynch. The judge did not heed the request. He placed the jury in charge of Deputy Marshal Joel Mays and said he might lodge and feed the jury where he chose.

Deputy Mays thereupon proceeded to the Hotel Lynch with the jury, despite the fact that many ugly rumors have been circulated concerning juries that have been kept at this hotel. Deputy Mays can probably explain why he preferred this hotel to the Victoria or some other hostelry.

When the Goddard case was tried before the attorneys for the defense requested that the court order the jury sent to some hotel other than the Lynch, because of the dark rumors concerning the easy access to jurors in this hotel. Judge Longan ordered Deputy Marshal J. J. Dunn, who was in charge of the jury, to take the jurymen to some other hotel. He engaged rooms for the jurors at the Hotel Victoria, but after stopping there one night took the jurors to the Hotel Lynch, making a weak excuse for his action when asked why he had disobeyed the court's instructions. He also spoke sneeringly of the defendant's attorneys, and upon request of Attorney Beebe he was relieved from further duty, and Deputy Mays was given charge of the jury and sent back to the Hotel Victoria. The action of Dunn caused much comment and reflected no credit upon Marshal Chiles' office. A great many people are wondering why Deputy Mays has so openly and manthe present tury to the Hotel Lynch. Mem bers of the Shannon gang could probably explain why the jury has been taken there. The hearing of testimony in the God-

dard case will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is likely that the coming trial will be more sensational than the last one. It will be if Judge Longan allows the introduction of evidence tending to show that there was a criminal intimacy between Dr. Goddard and Mrs. Jackson. The indications are that Judge Longan will allow the evidence to go in. At the last trial he ruled that such evidence was not admissible.

The Goddard case is proving a pretty good training school in the law for Prosecutor Lowe. At the first trial, when objection was made to the introduction of jection was made to the introduction of such evidence, he was wholly unprepared to meet the objection. Incompetency was never more clearly shown. He had not prepared himself for such an issue, and it was made clear that he had no knowledge of the law point—a vital one in the case—nor of the decisions thereon. He was as helpless as a child. He had not a single authority to quote. He had no word to interpose. He had never heard of a decision bearing on the point favorable to the state. His preparation of the case had been so pitifully weak that he sat dumfounded.

The next day a lawyer kindy told Mr.

The next day a lawyer kindly told Mr.

The next day a lawyer kindly told Mr. Lowe of the Kansas decision quoted in The Journal yesterday. This opened his eyes and he tried to have the point reargued, but it had already been passed upon. Since then Mr. Lowe, or some friend, has been losking up a little law on the point.

The great legal struggle of the Goddard trial will be over the introduction of this evidence, and the fight over it will probably begin Monday morning. Dr. Goddard's lawyers will argue that no evidence touching an alleged intimacy between Mrs. Jackson and Dr. Goddard and no evidence touching the business relations of Mrs. Jackson and Dr. Goddard will be admissible, because it would distract the minds of the jury from the real issue in the case and would tend to prove another crime than the one charged in the indictment. This was the contention of Dr. Goddard's lawyers at the last trial, and Judge Longan sustained them. But since then Prosecutor Lowe has discovered that the law Into was the contention of Dr. Goddard's lawyers at the last trial, and Judge Longan sustained them. But since then Prosecutor Lowe has discovered that the law books fairly bristle with supreme court decisions on the point, which declare that such evidence is admissible, and many of these decisions will be laid before Judge Longan. Besides the Missouri supreme court decision in the Arthur Duestrow case and the decision of the supreme court of Kansas is a case similar to Goddard's, which were told of in The Journal last week. Prosecutor Lowe will present the following decisions to sustain his argument that evidence of the business relations and intimacy of Dr. Goddard and Mrs. Jackson is admissible:

The American and English Encyclopedia of Law, which is a standard text book among lawyers, and contains the law of the two countries summarized, says:

"On the trial of an indictment for murder it is proper for the prosecution to introduce against the defendant evidence of

to show motive in defendant for kining the deceased."

This encyclopedia cites in support of this abstract principle of law dozens of decisions of supreme courts on the point. Another law principle laid down by this authority, and backed by numerous decisions of the hisher courts, is this:

"Upon a trial for murder, all the testimony going to show motive is material to the issue, because there can be no murder without malice and no malice without motive."

motive."

A decision of the supreme court of New York in the case of William Pierson is to the point. Pierson was convicted of killing Beaman B. Withey. At his trial the prosecution introduced evidence tending to prove that the relations between the prisoner and Mrs. Withey were somewhat intimate before the death of her husband, but there was no clear proof that they were criminal, Pierson's lawyers appealed to the supreme court on the ground that the evidence introduced at the trial about the intimacy between Pierson and Mrs. Withey ment. The supreme court said in its decis-ion affirming the sentence of death on Pier-The evidence was competent. Crime is

never committed without a motive; and hence, on the trial of a person charged with crime it is always competent to give evidence showing the motive which induced the criminal act. Where the crime is clearly proved, and the criminal positively identified it is not important to prove motives. But where the case depends upon circumstantial evidence, and the circumstances point to any particular person as the criminal, the case against him is much fortified by proof that he had a motive for the crime. Where the motive appears, the probabilities created by the other evidence are much strengthened. This evidence are much strengthened. This evidence tended to prove that the motive which operated upon the prisoner was the desire to possess Withey's wife; that his passion for her was so absorbing that he was, determined to overcome all obstacles standing in the way. One obstacle was the husband, and he was murdered. That such proof is competent, even if it tends to prove another crime, has frequently been decided."

The Iowa supreme court decided in

another crime, has frequently been decided."

The Iowa supreme court decided in the case of Hinkle, who was convicted for murdering his wife, and the case of Hinkle, who was convicted for murdering his wife, and the case of Hinkle, who was convicted for murdering his wife, and the case of Hinkle, who was convicted for murdering his wife, and the case of his intimacy with another woman:

"Such evidence was admissible if it tended to prove or form a link in the chain of proof. It is frequently material to show the intent or motive of a party and evidence of this intent and motive is always admissible. So, in this case, it can be readily seen, that if the prosecution could establish the fact that an improper intimacy existed between the prisoner and the girl Fiske, the jury could see a motive for the commission of the offense charged. The testin-ony would tend to show that the affections of the husband were allenated from the wife and that he would, therefore, be more likely to desire her death."

In the case of Edward Lawlor the supreme court of Minnesota decided:

"When it is shown that a crime has been committed and the circumstances point to the accused as guilty, proof of a motive to commit the offense, though weak and incenclusive evidence, is nevertheless admissible."

These are only a few of the declarations of higher courts which will be placed be-

These are only a few of the declarations of higher courts which will be placed before Judge Longan, and they are so clearly in point against Judge Longan's former ruling and are so numerous that it is expected by the prosecutor that Judge Longan will reverse his former ruling in the matter.

gan will reverse his former ruling in the matter.

Prosecutor Lowe says he has strong evidence that Dr. Goddard and Mrs. Jackson were intimate, and if all of his evidence on this point is introduced it would make the trial full of sensations.

Lowe also claims to have strong evidence that Dr. Goddard had gotten hold of a great part of Jackson's property through Mrs. Jackson: that Jackson had gathered evidence and consulted lawyers about bringing a suit against Mrs. Jackson and Dr. Goddard to expose them and recover his property. The state contends that to escape this threatened suit and exposure was one of the motives that led Goddard to kill Jackson. Lowe will try to get this evidence in at the trial and he has supreme court decisions which declare:

"Evidence of threats to expose criminal acts, and threats to begin suit to recover property, is admissible to show a motive for crime."

All these decisions Mr. Lowe might have

All these decisions Mr. Lowe might have had on his tongue's end at the first trial had he been competent and properly pre-pared his case.

WON'T EXPLAIN IT.

Mr. Lowe Dumb as to His Peculiar Way of Going After Different Men for Jury Fixing.

Frank M. Lowe, the county prosecutor, has stated several times in the newspapers tion that other men besides Ross W. Latshaw have tampered with the inrors that were drawn in the Goddard murder case. Latshaw is the only man whose arrest for alleged attempted jury bribing has been caused by Lowe. Lowe again said to a recases of other jury fixers he intended to lay before the special grand jury which will meet Monday, December 6. "Why don't you cause their arrest as you

why don't you cause their arrest as you did that of Latshaw?" he was asked.

"I will not answer that question," he replied.

"Why is it that you singled out Latshaw and had him arrested at the time you did, and are saving the cases of others to bring before the grand jury?"

"I have nothing to say," replied Lowe.

It is becoming generally believed by people who have followed Lowe's movements in the matter that his main object in having a warrant issued for Latshaw's arrest was to raise a hue and cry about jury fixing, and thus influence the minds of the jurors in the Goddard case and get sympathy for himself from a public who had long lost confidence in his ability and sincerity as a prosecutor. Should Latshaw be discharged at his hearing to-morrow, Lowe will claim that it was the fault of Justice Krueger and that he intends to bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury. Should the grand jury full to indict Latshaw or other persons Lowe will then raise another furore about the grand jury being "plugged" and so keep up the farce which he began when he took office and has kept up the server since.

BONUS WILL BE RAISED.

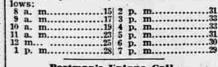
Property Owners at Tenth and Baltimore Avenue Confident of Convention Hall Site.

Secretary Clendening, of the convention hall committee, yesterday deposited in the bank \$4,366 received from subscribers to date to \$29,110. The subscribers were called upon to pay 50 per cent of the fund by De cember 1, when the committee expected to pass finally upon the site. It is understood that the owners of the property at Tenth and Baltimore, which was conditionally selected as the site for the proposed hall, have so far met with such encouragement that they expect to secure a sufficiently large bonus from surrounding property owners to justify their acceptance of the offer of the convention hall committee for the site. It is altogether likely this site will be finally selected, but the decision will not be reached until the next meeting of the committee, probably next Wednesday or possibly Thursday. cember 1, when the committee expected to

IT MAY SNOW TO-DAY.

At Least, So Says Weather Observer Connor, and if He Doesn't Know, Who Does?

The temperature got down to 12 degrees early yesterday morning. The sun succeeded in raising it barely above the freezing point by 3 p. m. The indications are that to-day will be warm with increas-"We may have some s said Colonel Connor, the there observer, "That is, it is possible flurry of the beautiful," h idded, in order ot to be too positive. Yesterday the temperatures were as fol-



Postman's Unique Call.

Postman's Unique Call.

The letter carrier who delivers the mail to the people on East Fourteenth street from Oak to Troost, has a very cheery way of announcing his coming. There are so many sorts of whistles used by delivery wagons, street fakirs, cyclists and others that he had trouble attracting attention when he was delivering mail until he adopted the call of the quaif and began using it. No other owner of a whistle can get anywhere near him on his call of "Bob White," as he makes his trips each day. All the people along his route have learned his call and "Bob White," as he gives it, causes all doors to open for him each day.

The City Decides Smoke Consumers

Not Necessary Where semi-anthracite smokeless coal is used. Bolen Coal Co. has all grades—lump, mine-run, egg and slack—cheaper than ordinary bituminous coal in old-fashioned fireboxes. No changes of apparatus necessary. Best coal; prompt service.

In Wyandotte st., n. w. cor. 9th st. Tels. 544 and 2764.

Forestalled-Germany Also to Send Warships to Hayti, but There Will Be No Grab There.

Berlin, Nov. 27 .- (Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.) The presence of Enperor William at Kiel upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits has had the expected effect of clearing the situation, so far as Germany's attitude toward China and Hayti is concerned. Within two months a squadron of eight fine cruisers, having on board 3,500 men, will be as-sembled in Chinese waters, and the fact that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of his majesty, is to command half this force lends probability to the reports current in government circles that hot work is expected, as Prince Henry's great ambition for years past has been to win naval lau-

Furthermore, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has been told by gen-tlemen who were at Kiel upon the occasion referred to that Emperor William, in conversation with Admiral Von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression: "Weit muessen Allemania ein proli biegen." ("We must forestall Enemperor was enlarging on the situation in Chine and dwelling on the fact that the advantage gained by the quick action of the German naval forces in Kiao-Chau bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by the forces available.

In this connection the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that within three days of the receipt of the news of the murder of the German missionaries, the emperor, through the German ambassadors at Vienna and St. Petersburg, made confidential inquiries as to whether Germany would be opposed in Chinese waters in cas circumstances should render the seizure of of territory necessary. The replies obtained were wholly satisfactory. It was because of Russia's assurance that a free hand would be given Germany that Emperor William was so extraordinarily attentive to Prince Tonsky, the commander of the Russian cruiser Vladimir Monarch, which vessel was at Kiel upon the occasion of his majesty's visit to that port.

The German newspapers are almost unanimous in demanding that Germany seize the present opportunity to obtain adequate and tangible compensation for her support of China in the peace negotiations with Japan in 1896. The Duetsche Zeitung is the mouthpiece of this feeling when it says:
"We rejoice to say that we thus give a
guarantee that the German empire sends

taining tangible results on the coast of Hohenzollern prince hoists his flag against exotic piracy, and we are certain he will only return crowned with laurel."

In regard to the trouble between Germany and Hayti, the imperial warship Gefion will proceed there as soon as she can be fitted for sea, and will enforce the demands of Germany, backed up by the two German government school ships Gneisenau and Stein. Somewhat late, the German press now does justice to the assistance received in this matter through the intervention of the United States minister at Port au Prince. The semi-official Hamburger correspondent says:

"It is certain that if the United States, at the critical time, had assumed an unfriendly attitude the situation would have become more dangerous. The mere fact of Hohenzollern prince hoists his flag against ecome more dangerous. The mere fact of its geographical situation shows that America's influence is paramount at Port au Prince. The appearance in this instance of an American fleet would have sufficed to ntensify Hayti's opposition to Germa lemands, as the Haytiens would have :

HYPNOTIZED HIS PUPILS.

Sheboygan, Wis., School Board Asked to Dismiss the Instructor in Drawing.

Sheboygan, Wis., Nov. 27.-Professor Gow Ferguson, instructor of drawing in the public schools, is charged with taking eight or ten pupils from one of the ward schools and using them as subjects for a hypnotic exhibition. Mr. Ferguson does not deny the charge, but asserts in his own defense that no injury was done to the children and that he did not imagine there would be any objection on the part of the parents. The school board has been asked to dismiss the professor, and a special meeting will be held to hear the case on Monday next. Professor Ferguson has been in Sheboygan several years. He is an artist of unusual talent and spent some time in Paris in pursuing his art studies.

QUEEN MUST NOT WHEEL.

Grave Dutch Counselors Decide Against Wilhelmina's

Bicycle. London, Nov. 27 .- A dispatch to the Daily Telegram from Amsterdam says that while Queen Wilhelmina was in Vienna she be-came passionately fond of bicycling and brought home a splendid machine. her mother was seized with scruples as to whether it was proper for a queen to ride a wheel. The young queen laughed at the idea and declined to relinquish her The question was, therefore, referred to a privy council, which deliberated on the question very carefully and exhaustively and finally concluded that such recreation was incompatible with the dignity of the throne. Wilhelmina pouted, but obeyed, and accepted a Shetland pony as a consolation.

POPULAR TENET UPSET.

St. Louis Victim of Hydrophobia Drinks Water and Remains Rational Until Death.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.-Ernest Eggesiecker, a farmer, died from hydrophobia at the Bap-tist sanitarium to-day. He was bitten by a dog in September. His death was in direct contradiction to the popular impression that death by hydrophobia is always sion that death by hydrophobia is always attended with horrible sufferings. The patient was rational at all times, drank water freely, did not froth at the mouth nor bark like a dog, and did not suffer. His one attendant was more for company than for medical service. Eggesiecker died while asleep. His attendant also had gone to sleep and Eggesiecker had been dead an hour when the attendant awakened. The physicians are puzzled over the case.

Women Stop Coursing Match. St. Louis, Nov. 27.—The South Side Coursing Association opened the season here at South Side park yesterday, but were compelled to stop by the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Benjumin O'Keefe, Peter Rohan and Emilie Miller, officers of the association, were arrested, but were later released on bail.

Best of It.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The appeal of the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, asking Europe to unite against American competition, is variously commented upon here. The Liberal and Radical newspapers condemn such a step. The Volks Zeitung says:

"It is easily seen who would have to pay the bill when all the European agrarians are united. The people of Europe who absolutely need for their daily bread the cereals of America, India and Australia would have to sacrifice untold millions at

would have to sacrifice untold millions at the altar of international agrarianism. That is the meaning of it."

The Vorwaerts says: "A tariff war begun by the United States or Europe would be answered by closing the markers of the United States of America. The first measure of the powerful, big republic across the ocean would be the embracing of all American countries, including perhaps the English colonies there, into a pan-American tariff union, by which the United States would create large and assured fields for supply and sale, and would harrow the exports of their adversaries still further."

STANDARD WINS IN GERMANY. Attempt to Shut Out the American

Oil Monopoly Seems to Have

Failed Berlin, Nov. 27.—In spite of the action of the South German dealers, after the an-nouncement that the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, had purchased an island in the Rhine, on which it is proposed to build Mannheim Pure Oil Company, the impression prevails in commercial circles that the German representatives of the Standard Oil Company have won the fight and will crush all competition. The Vossische

will crush all competition. The Vossische Zeitung says:
"Evidently, in accordance with an agreement with the Standard Oil Company, the Russian petroleum dealers have withdrawn from competition in the German market."
Of the petroleum import of the current year, America furnished 853,642 tons, and Russia furnished 43,000 tons. Reports from Bremen and Hamburg show the Standard Oil Company is now virtually alone in the field.

WON'T RETIRE SHERMAN.

Reports of the President's Intention to Do So Are Without Foundation.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Those close to President McKinley said to-day that all hands had become somewhat annoyed at reports constantly circulated to the effect that John Sherman, secretary of state, is to be retired. The best information obto be retired. The best information obtained from those conversant with the situation is that the president has not the slightest notion of taking any step that would lead to the retirement of Mr. Sherman. Most of the talk concerning Mr. Sherman, it was added, was started by certain persons in the confidence of Whitelay Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, who has desired very much to succeed Mr. Sherman as secretary of state. Straight information from the White House is that all stories concerning the alleged proposed retirement of Mr. Sherman have never had the slightest foundation.

FIFTY YEARS OF WEDLOCK General and Mrs. John H. Rice to Celchrate Their Golden Wedding

Next Wednesday. ohn H. Rice, the veteran editor of the Sedalia Capital, and his wife left this morning for Fort Scott, Kas., where on next Wednesday a reception will be tennext weenesday a reception will be ten-dered them on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, at the resi-dence of their daughter, Mrs. McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were married at Cass-ville, Ga., December 1, 1847, and are now as hale and hearty as many a couple twen-ty-five years their junior. A number of Sedalians will go to Fort Scott to attend the reception.

he reception. Hunting a Home for May Carr.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 27.—(Special.) Rev. E. A. Powell arrived here to-day from Liberty, Mo., with May Carr. the 5-year-old daughter of William Carr. who is under sentence of death at Liberty, for the murder of May's 3-year-old sister, Belle. Mr. Powell is trying to find a home here for the little girl, and if he does not succeed, he will place her in the St. Louis orphans' home.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Robert E. Lewis left Washington for home last night via St. Louis. The citizens of Vinita, I. T., have decided to begin at once the erection of a city hos-

John E. Moore, of Oklahoma, has The pope has appointed the Rev. P. I. Chapelle, bishop of Santa Fe. N. M., to the archbishopric of New Orleans. City Clerk Jackson, of Sloux City, Ia. has resigned to escape immediate investi

gation by the council, for alleged official T. Corning, one of the most respected citizens of Lyons, Kas., and a Rice county pioneer, died of pneumonia at his residence Friday night.

Two young ladies of Duluth, Minn., Misses Louise La Salle and Jennie Sheress, were drowned in the St. Louis river Friday

were drowned in the St. Louis river Friday night while skating.

The differences between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which threatened to involve the two republics in war, have, it is reported, been amicably adjusted.

Mrs. Hettie M. Burtless, of Stotesberry, Mo., died in the Union depot at Chicago Friday while on her way with her husband to spend the rest of her life with her son. She was 73 years old.

Burglars entered the Exchange bank at

She was 73 years old.

Burglars entered the Exchange bank at Tina, Mo., Friday night, broke open the vault and blew off the door of the steel screw-door safe, but were unable to open the inner safe and so got no money.

William Leach, the slayer of Colonel Easterbrook, master mechanic of the Union Pacific railway, has been sentenced at Hays City, Kas., to five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter in the second degree.

degree.

A determined effort is being made to secure a pardon for Maude Lewis, now serving a fifteen year sentence in the penitentiary at Jefferson City for killing Senator Peter Morrissey in St. Louis, two years

Peter Morrissey in St. Louis, two years ago.

Arthur Gorham Davis, keeper of the corporation accounts and records of Harvard university, died at his home in Jamaica Plain yesterday, after a long illness, aged St years. He had a wide acquaintance among literary and public men.

Walter, the 10-year-old son of Edward Vilas, a wealthy stockman near Perry, O. T., shot and killed himself Thursday while experimenting with an old pistol, with which he had provided himself, consequent to a quarrel with a neighbor boy.

James A. Dugan, of Evansville, Ind., has been suffering twelve weeks with typhold fever and was twice pronounced dead by the attending physician, but is still alive. The second time he was prepared for burial before the very faint pulsations of his heart were noticed.

It is claimed that the electrical railroads

heart were noticed.

It is claimed that the electrical railroads at Cairo, Egypt, are beating those of Brooklyn, in the record of number of people killed. The Egyptian roads have been running a little over a year, and 140 people were killed or injured by their cars during the first twelve months.

A non-partisan meeting will be held at the first twelve months.

A non-partisan meeting will be held at Guthrie, O. T., December 1, to discuss plans for securing statehood for the territory and such portions of the Indian country as congress sees fit to add. The meeting was called by the chairmen of the four state central committees.

Thomas I. Foster, a Norton county, Kas., stockman, has been suffering heavy losses from blackleg in a herd of Texans he bought recently. An examination by Taylor Riddle, secretary of the live stock sanitary commission, shows that over \$8,000 worth of the cattle were thus diseased.

AFRAID OF A TARIFF WAR. German Papers See That the United States Would Have the

SPECIAL GRAND JURY TO INVESTI-GATE MISSOURI NATIONAL.

REPORT SHOWS CROOKEDNESS

COMPTROLLER ECKELS ASKS IM-MEDIATE ACTION.

JURY TO BE CALLED AT ONCE. EXPECTED THAT RIEGER AND COV-

INGTON WILL BE CAUGHT.

Acting on the Report of His Confidential Agent the Comptroller Asks a Special Grand Jury to Investigate the Failed Bank.

Acting on information contained in the report of his confidential representative, E. P. Moxey, Comptroller of the Currency Eckels has asked the department of justice at Washington to request Judge Philips, of the federal court here, to call a special grand jury to investigate the management of the defunct Missouri National bank and return indictments against such parties as are said to have transgressed the law while in official position.

This information came to Kansas City



EDWARD P. MOXEY. Confidential Representative of Cometroller Eckels.

last evening in telegrams from Washington mented by the statement that the formal report of Mr. Moxey, who has spent several weeks going through the records, was so plain and conclusive that wrongdoing had been indulged in that indictments were certain to be returned against D. V. Rieger, president, and R. D. Covington, cashier. who were holding those positions when the bank collapsed. It was also asserted that two other men employed in the bank might be indicted with them, but their

ames were not given. The telegrams and the information they contained confirm what was foreshadowed n The Journal last summer when Mr. Moxey came here to begin work on the books. In fact, Mr. Moxey never is sent to conduct an examination unless the reports of the examiners who have preceded him and the statement of the examiner who was present when the bank closed are such as to give broad grounds for the belief that

fraud was perpetrated. In the ordinary course of business the formal order for the federal grand jury will probably be made early in the week and it will be summoned within two weeks or earlier. The testimony will be arranged in decumentary form and the jury need not be in session more than a couple of days at most.

The reason a special tury is called to the the sistute of limitation would run against most of the alleged offenses before the next grand jury will meet in April, and the government would thus lose its entire case against the men. In the arrangements made at Washington it was intended that Mr. Moxey should come here and get all the testimony arranged to go to the grand jury at the fall term, but owing to the fact that the department had the fall term of the court here marked down for De cember when it was held in November, the pefore Mr. Moxey reached the city. Then special grand jury and save the case which the government believes it has against the x-bankers. The reason it was not done ed to wait until he had the official report the unusual request at the department of

Shortly after the failure of the hank President Rieger and Cashler Covington eccepted places with the New York Life nsurance Company and are now located at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Rieger is general agent at that point and Mr. Covington is his cashier. They occupy sumptuous quar-ters and are said to be doing a great business for their company. Some of clerks were formerly connected with their hank here.

Mr. Rieger was a widower when the bank failed, but shortly after he went to Springfield he was married to Miss Archer, of Kansas City, daughter of J. E. Archer. of Kansas City, daughter of J. E. Archer, theatrical costumer of West Ninth street. His first wife was Miss Kump, daughter of F. H. Kump, one of the wealthy and well known citizers of Kansas City. He has one child, Kump Rieger, who is now about 7

child, Kump Rieger, who is now about 7 years of age.

Cashier R. D. Covington was in Kansas City one week ago to-day on his way back to illinois from Topeka, where he went to give his deposition for the defendants in the suit that has been brought by Receiver Wallace against Major Calvin Hood and C. J. Lentry, stockholders who have refused to pay the assessment of 190 per cent levied on the stock of the bank by the department to pay the claim of the depositors.

department to pay the claim of the de-positors.

Mr. Covington's deposition at that time was one that surprised all who heard of it here and has been the cause of much com-ment among bankers and business men of the city. Mr. Covington said that when the stock of the bank began to show signs of depression a syndicate composed of

President Rieger, himself and two of the clerks was formed to protect the stock of the bank and prevent it going to a sacrifice sale in the market. When stock was forced on them they would make a note to the bank for the amount, signed by one of the four, take the money from the bank and deposit the note and hold the stock in the name of the individual, although there was a plainly stated understanding that it was owned by the bank. The report is that \$19,000 of stock was secured by the bank in that way that was inally sold to H. C. Clark, son-in-law of Major Hood, of Kansas, whose note was in the bank for the sum at the time of the failure. Mr. Clark was assistant cashier.

The contention of Major Hood and others in the suit for the assessment on the stock is that the stock was owned by the bank. That the bank could not legally own its stock, and therefore the transfer to him and his friends was vold and they could not be held for the assessment. The syndicate formed by Major Hood had bought \$50,000 worth of the stock.

The fact that Cashier Covington would voluntarily go to Topeka to give his deposition and relate such information was considered marvelous by the bankers of the city. The national banking law expressiy states the purposes for which money may be used. Banks are not authorized to own their own stock and the action of the officers as related by Cashier Covington was considered by many to be outside the limit of the law. It is altogether probable that an investment of that character was one cf the things to which Comptroller Eckels referred as causes for indictment.

It is reported among the bankers of the city that the probability of an indictment has been foreseen by Mr. Rieger and Mr. Covington and they have retained attorneys for their defense if trouble comes.

There was considerable talk of indictment following the failure of the bank. Bank Examiner H. A. Forman, who was here when the bank closed, found matters he dencunced as crooked at that time and laid certain matters before District Atto

COMPTROLLER ECKELS TALKS.

Says Rieger and Covington Will Be Prosecuted for Criminal Practices.

Washington, Nov. 27 .- (Special.) There is no substantial doubt that Messrs. Rieger and Covington, president and cashier of the Missouri National bank, will be indicted on criminal information relating to the management of the defunct bank and the manipulation of its funds. No direct action has as yet been taken, and nothing probably wil be done until E. P. Mox-ey, the special examiner of this bank, gives the word to the district attorney. Between at the Kansas City end, there has been a lively interchange of intelligence for sev-eral days past, indicating that something ad recently developed in the situation with regard to the bank.

This activity was based upon information furnished by the special examiner that all was not right. To add to the interest, ex-Councilman James Rieger, brother of the late bank president, accompanied by Judge McDougal, were known to be in Wash-ington. But Mr. Rieger did not call on the comptroller, though Judge McDougal, presumably soting as his attorney, paid a risit to the comptroller's office and dis-

ms ed the situation. gone back to Kansas City. Just what in-formation they gleaned here has not dewas to make observations, and, if possible, ascertain what action, if any, the treasury department had in contemplation.

are impending over the heads both of Rie

ger and Covington. Upon information furnished him by Moxey, he called upon the tent of his power in reaching the ex-presi methods. As the United States grand jury has just adjourned, he wanted to know if the highest judiciary powers here would provide for the call of a special grand jury to find indictments upon evidence to be supplied by Mr. Moxey. He was told that the usual course was to go before the ney and solicit the former to make the call, but that in the event that it should be deemed necessary to depart from this established custom, the department of justice would make a direct request of the judge for the summoning of a special jury. The comptroller says that Mr. Moxey and the district attorney have had several conferences upon this subject in which the former expressed his readiness to proceed with indictments against Messrs. Rieger and Covington whenever the special examiner chose to give the word. And, this being the case, he instructed Mr. Moxey to prepare his evidence and at the earliest practicable moment urge the district attorney to apply for a special grand jury, if necessary to prevent the charges from being outlawed, or proceed before the regular jury in the regular way, if there was time for the purpose of finding true bills against both the late bank officials. And that is the status of the case as it stands to-day, according to the comproller's own statement.

"What are the charges against Messrs." ney and solicit the former to make the call, but that in the event that it should be What are the charges against Mossrs.

"What are the charges against Alcesta, Rieger and Covington?" asked The Jour-nal correspondent, late to-night. "Misapplication of funds, rendering false reports to the comptroller and quite a number of other things," was Mr. Eckels' reply.

"The whole business looks like a very

"The whole business looks like a very dirty job. There is no doubt that these officials were guilty of criminal action, covering a period of years."

It is somewhat surprising that the climax in the investigation of the bank should be approached after so long a time, but it seems from the comptroller's statement that he was sidetracked by assuring statement; from the involved affair. Examiner Forman reported evidence of crookedness and when he confronted the officers with it and there was every prospect of criminal proceedings they declared they could explain matters satisfactorily. They were given a private hearing before the district attorney and their explanations were so satisfactory that the matter was dropped. But the investigation went on. As it progressed, fresh evidence of rottenness was turned up and suspicion was created anew. The comptroller thereupon concuded to sift the matter to the bottom and he summoned Mr. Moxey. He is the man who turned up noted bank swindlers and wreckage in New Orleans, Knoxville and other places and he reached Kansas City about two months ago. The result of his visit is told above.

RECORDS FURNISH PROOF.

Special Examiner Moxey Says the Indictments Will Be Founded on Them. Special Examiner Edward P. Moxey, who

is conducting the investigation into the records of the bank, was seen last night at he Hotel Savoy and told of the news ceived from Washington. Concerning the affair he said:

the bank's officers is to be legally investi gated and that indictments will be returned against President Rieger and Cashier Covington is correct. The facts on which the indictments will be founded are contained in the records of the bank. The national bank law expressly prohibits any bank from owning any of its own stock. It cannot even make a loan on it or acquire it in any way except to secure a debt previously contracted, and then it must be disposed of inside of six months or the comptroller may appoint a receiver and close the bank. The punishment for such violations is not less than five nor more than ten years' imprisonment. gated and that indictments will be returned

onment.
"So far as the special grand jury is con-cerned, I have talked with the district at-Continued on Second Page. . .

PHILIPPINE ISLAND TYPHOON TER-RIBLY DESTRUCTIVE.

LOSS IS SEVERAL MILLIONS.

FIVE HUNDRED EUROPEANS AND SIX THOUSAND NATIVES KILLED.

Capital of Tacloban Destroyed in Half an Hour and 500 Persons Buried in the Ruins-Many Trading Vessels Were

Wrecked.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.-The typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands on the 6th of October was the cause of one of the worst disasters that has been reperted from the southern coast in many years, if not in the history of that section of the world. Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling. Telegraphic advices concerning the calamity have been very meager. The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and owing to the remoteness of some of the provinces visited by the hurricane full details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until the 1st of November. The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient to-day, brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and the winds. Several other towns were swept and blown away.

Fully 500 Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated 6,000 natives perished. The hurricane struck the island at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island, and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th, the hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital of Tacloban with great fury. In less than half an hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic striken, and tried to make their way to clear ground. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings, and 120 corpses of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search

for the dead. Reports from the southern coast were received which claimed that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown ashore and the crews drowned. The sea at Samar swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars, and causing wholesale death among the natives.

TRESTLE GIVES WAY.

Twenty-three Coal-Ladon Care Drop Sixty-five Feet Upon Two

Chester, Ky., Nov. 27.—Two lives were lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed in a railroad accident that occurred several miles south of here this afternoon. As a heavy freight train bound north on Kentucky Central branch of the Louisville & Nashville road, was of the Louisville & Nashville road, was passing over a wooden trestle spanning a deep ravine, the structure gave way, precipitating twenty-three coal laden cars to the rocks 65 feet below. The engine and tender passed over safely. A number of bridge carpenters were at work at the bottom of the treatle when it fell. Most of them made their escape. James Harris and Warren Bunch, however, were not so fortunate, and were instantly killed. Their bodies lie buried under hundreds of tons of coal, lumber, etc. The monetary loss is not known at present, but it will be heavy.

Killed While Playing "Black Man." Holton, Kas., Nov. 27.—(Special.) Ralph Armstrong, a 16-year-old son of J. C. Armstrong, living about six miles southeast of Folton, was so badly hurt while playing "blackman" at school that he died in about thirty hours from a probable rup-ture of some of the internal organs.

Five Klondikers Drowned. Victoria, B. C., Nov. 27.—The collector of customs at Tagish Lake, in a letter, says five lives have been lost in the lakes and others on the route to Dawson within the last few weeks. With the exception of Frank Anthony, he does not know the names of the victims. A number of boats have been wrecked in the rapids.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 27.—One man was killed and three others seriously wonded by the collapse of three floors of the building occupied by the Armour company as a beef packing establishment in this city this afternoon. The building was gutted by fire a few days ago and the men were employed in repairing it. Child Killed in a Runaway.

Winfield, Kas., Nov. 27.—(Special.) A'child of C. K. Harmon, a prominent farmer living near Tisdale, in this county, was killed here to-day in a runaway accident.

SUGAR BEETS IN ENGLAND. Industry Has Received a Decided Impetus Lately-Big Yields of

Good Beets. London, Nov. 27.-Sugar beet growing has the success of this season's crop in Essex and Suffolk, where a revival of this erst-while flourishing industry has been tentawhile flourishing industry has been tenta-tively tried with most encouraging results. Already a factory at Greenock has been re-opened for the handling of the product of the experimental plantings. An analysis of the root shows it to contain 14.01 per cent of saccharine, against 13.97 in Ger-many, while the English crop weighs over sixteen tons per acre, against Germany's average of thirteen tons per acre,

WASHINGTON GETS IT.

National Educational Convention to Be Held in the Capital City.

July 9-14. Chicago, Nov. 27 .- At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Edu-cational Association to-day, it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the organization in Washington, D. C., July 9 to 14, 1838. Los Angeles, Omaha and Kan-

Internal Revenue Receipts Large. Washington, Nov. 27.—The records of the internal revenue bureau show that the receipts for the five months of the present fiscal year will exceed those for the same period last year by about \$8,009,000.

Bear Sails for the North. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—The United States revenue cutter Bear salled to-night for Alaska to rescue the imprisoned whal-ing fleet in the Arctic ocean.

Deep Snow in Michigan.

Crystal Falls. Mich. Nov. 27.—Eight inches of snow fell here last night and today. The thermometer registered is degrees below zero.